# THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

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# ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM,

Proprietors.

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Ten copies, and one to the maker of the club. ... 15 00 Twenty copies, and one to the maker of the club, 25 00 Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above rates. The names will be printed on each paper, without favor of a Northwestern Confederacy? Moser may be sent at our risk by Express, pre-paid, or in Registered Letters by Mail. otherwise we will not be responsible for any loss that may occur.

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#### The Exploded Republican Stander of the D mocracy Favoring a Northwestern Confederacy.

The Journal of the 4th inst. charged that the Democratic party of Indiana was in favor of a last and dernier resort of an oppressed people; Northwestern Confederacy, and for the purpose of sustaining and making good its grave charge, referred to the speech made by Hon. T. A. HENprices on the 8th of January, 1862, and to a remark made by Mr. Speaker Buskink in a conversation had during the last session of the Legislature. Some days ago we reproduced that portion of Mr. HENDRICKS' speech that referred to our relations with the New England States, which conclusively demonstrates that Mr. HEN-DRICKS was not in favor of cutting loose from New England, but was only in favor of maintaining the rights and protecting the interests of the Northwest against the encroachments of the manufacturers and speculators of the New England States. The Journal has not referred to the matter since, and we presume will not attempt to prove that Mr. HENDRICKS' speech can be tortured into the construction sought to be placed upon it. We have as conclusive an answer as to Mr. Busking. The Journal says: "But we have more and stronger. We heard Mr. Speaker Buskiek say, in conversation during the last session of the Legislature, that if the Southern Confederacy was established he should be in favor of a Northwestern Confederacy." We cannot pretend to know what Mr. Buskink may have said upon this subject in private conversation, but from what we know of the views that he entertained and publicly expressed under the responsibilities imposed upon him by his oath of office, and his duty to his native State, and from his uniform prudence and caution, we do not believe that he ever made the remark attributed to him. We presume what he did say was this: that the establishment of the Southern Confederacy would result in the formation of a North western Confederacy, and not that he was in favor of it. But suppose that Messrs. Hendricks and Buskirk had said all and even more than the Journal attributes to them, would that commit the democracy of Indiana to their views? The Journal should remember that there is now and ever has been a wide and marked difference between the members of the Democratic party and the Republican party, in this, that democrats never have and never will surrender the right of private judgment, and will not subordinate their views and opinions to the views and opinions of any man or any set of men who may They had no intention or desire to disturb any assume to speak for them, while the members of body. What if they had arms? They had a right the administration party have slavishly surrender. to carry them. They were going to drill, as they ed the sacred and God given right to think and them in the exercises. As to their being "traispeak for themselves, and endorse whatever tors," we dare say there was not one among them

On the 6th day of February, 1863, Mr. Buskirk made a speech in the House of Representa tives, in which he undertook to give the views in Brazil and dispersed them." and sentiments of the Democratic members upon various questions, and especially on the sub- presume he can testify, from some of his exploits ject of a North-western Confederacy for the in the South, that "armed traitors" do not "dis purpose of disabusing the public mind as to the perse" so easily. The truth is, the "brave" Colpurposes and designs of the Democratic party, informed them trouble might come if the object and alleging that excitement the had been of the meeting was carried out, and the crowd. produced by the false, wicked, and infamous with perhaps a few individual exceptions, rather charges that had been made by Gov. Morron, original objects, since the refusal of the abothe Journal, and other abolition leaders and litionists to participate would have given it the papers. The following extract contains all appearance of a partisan drift, "dispersed" themthat Busking said on that occasion on the sub ject under consideration.

whether the views expressed may be right or

dence of every Democratic Senator and Repre- looking set of men; not an educated, geutleman sentative in this Legislature-we have had many ly appearing man among them." consultations. We have fully and frankly inter changed views and sentiments. I believe that I forwarded to the Colonel by Captain Stunkard, tion will be; and I here declare before this House | Knowledge," and which found its way into the and the country, that, in my judgment, there is the Journal, approximates correctness, there were not a Democratic Senator or Representative who some present with education enough to read and is in favor of taking the State of Indiana out of understand his libel upon them, and character the Union, or who is in favor of any movement enough to chastise him for it, were it necessary or legislation to that end. And I go further, It is his opinion that "unless some of their and declare I do not know a Democrat in the leaders are speedily arrested, we may look any whole State of Indiana who is in favor of such | day for startling news from Clay county."

cognized, would the gentleman consider it the mirers, there is no knowing what the result will duty of Indiana to stand by the Union Mr. Buskirk; I never believed that any State sational "penny a line" reports to the Cincinn had the right under the Constitution to secede | Gazette from battle fields in the South, we wil from the Union. I have ever denied the right of have no trouble here, and he can have the satis-Confederacy would not, in my judgment, release as he likes, and the "I" as frequent as he choose or absolve Indiana, or any other State, from her duty or allegiance to the Federal Government. I can say the same in regard to a excellent Governor has progressed so far in Roy Northwestern Coulederacy, with the limitation, that I have heard many Demecrats say that they believed that if the Southern Confederacy was —The Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brod. an independent Government in the formation of But I know of no Democrat in this Legislature, or in the State, who is in favor of the gislature. But I know of no Democrat in this Legislature. region: I am enscopeed to day in the gallery of or in the State, who is in favor of attaching any a deserted Episcopal Church, in the ancient, aris Government which may be formed here, to the southern Confederacy. If it is disloyal and on the lower floors, the Pendletons, Hills, Mer treasonable to express the belief that the recog- cers, and other Culpepper patricians, have "said

Governor Morton, in a speech delivered in Washington City, gave, as a reason why he was in favor of a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, that the recognition of the independence of the second States would result in the formation of a Northwestern Government.

the cy in the tenthinings of the charges not

something in it. At present I regard it as a myth,

and crazy imaginings of fanatics, who think more of their party than they do of their Government, and who are more anxious to retain power than they are to restore the Government. Mr. Hnderson: Is not Thomas A. Hendricks a

having no existence anywhere but in the wild

leader of your party; and did he not say, at the 8th of January Convention, 1862, that he was in

Mr. Buskirk: Mr. Hendricks is one of our leading men, and has the confidence of the Democracy of Indiana; but I do not understand his speech as the gentleman from St. Joseph does As I understand it, I indorse it. Mr. Hendricks endeavored to prove that the commercial and manufacturing interests of New England were in conflict with the agricultural interest of the Northwest; and that Western members of Congress, when they got to Washington surrendered the interest of their section, and voted with their political friends from New England for unjust and oppressive tariff laws, which enriched the manufacturers and impoverished the farmers of the West. He was in favor of massing public sentiment in the West apon that subject, to the end that our Congressmen will dare not betray our interests. I am for the same thing; but I desire to obtain a redress of these grievances under the Constitution, inside of the Union and in conformity with the forms of legislation Mr. Noves: If the tariff is continued, by legal and constitutional means, will the time ever come

when you can secede? Mr. Buskirk: I have always believed that there was great wisdom in the Spanish proverb "to hasten slowly." I have never been in favor of climbing a hill before I reached it, for fear I would exhaust my strength before I commenced the ascent. But I will answer the gentleman more definitely. I have already said I denied the right of secession, and that in my judgment the traitors of the South had no just cause to break up the Government. But there is a right, not derived from the Constitution, but it above, independent of and superior to all con stitutions, all laws, and all governments, and that is the right of revolution. If the people of the Northwest should be unable to obtain a repeal of those laws, and should conclude that they were so unjust, so oppressive, and so de-structive of their material interests that they could not longer submit to them, they may de termine to obtain a redress of grievances by the but it is not for me at this time to say what they ought or will do. We will meet and determine the question when it is forced upon us.

We endorse, and have no doubt that the De mocracy of the whole North-west will endorse the views and opinions expressed by Mr. Bus-CIRK. There was no Democra the House who arose in his place and dissented from these views. No Democratic Senator or Representative during the whole session de clared that they were in favor of a North-western Confederacy. No resolution, joint resolution or bill was introduced into either branch of the Legislature, in favor of or tending in the slightest degree to result in the formation of a North-western Confederacy. The truth about this whole matter is, that after the elections of 1862 resulted in the success of the Democratparty, the leaders of the Republican party falsely and wickedly slandered the Democratic party, and attributed to it purposes and designs that no member of the party ever entertained. and they are mad because the Democratic Legislature did not do or attempt to do any of the wicked and wrong things that the abolitio leaders charge them with the design of doing, and thereby proved them to be false prophets slanderers, and liars.

### STATE ITEMS.

-THE CLAY COUNTY TROUBLES. - The Chay County Democrat thus comments upon a late article in the Indianapolis Journal in regard to the reported troubles in that county: Says the Indianapolis Journal:

"Last week a number of the copperheads of Clay and Putnam counties assembled with arms in their hands for the avowed purpose of breaking up a recruiting meeting at Brazil, Clay coun

This is a lie of the first magnitude-dark, day ing and damnable! The meeting had no such object, and was not appointed for hostile purposes besides it was called long before the order for the present 20,000 volunteers was made. It was publicly announced upon the streets of Bowling Green as early as Saturday, the 23d of April, and everybody was invited

Again says the Journal; "They were either rioters or armed traitors; in either case fit subjects for rough handling." There is no truth in this either. They were peaceable citizens, and as we are told, were upon that occasion particularly quiet and orderly had a right to do, and they would have use for their leaders say without knowing or earing whose patriotism hung so loosely about his shoulders as does the Journal editor's; surely there could not have been a more defiant secessionis

> among them. "Col Streight, who was to speak at the meet ing, took command of a body of Home Guards

"Dispersed" who, the Guards? The repo shows that there were some 350 citizens, and we onel took a "body guard" and went out and in selves, and done it to preserve the peace, not

from fear. But listen at the Colonel: Mr. Speaker, I believe I have the entire confi- "I will here remark that they were a very hard

We "will here remark" that if the list of names ogs, and what their ac | "of men whom he saw and knew of his own

Mr. Cason asked, if the Confederacy was re and make an ass of himself and tools of his adbe. If he will be kind enough to write his sen

-The Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, in a r nition of the Southern Confederacy would result in the formation of a Northwestern Government, the members of the Administration party had better clear their skirts before they undertake to lecture us, for many of their leading and influential men have said the same thing.

Cers, and other Colpepper patricians, have "said or sung" the English liturgy for a generation or more. Immediately under the church window lie the family of Gen. A. P. Hill, who was born in yonder old brick house on the corner. The tents of our soldiers stand close up to the graves of the proud old aristocracy of the days of Mad

ration journals and orators have talked al fat dividends, free of tax, he died, but now the ten times as much about a Northwestern Con-federacy as Democrats have, and if they do not step it, they will convince the people there is joke for the heirs.

nitions is chardy to be assembled at Lalysia.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, MAY 23, 1864.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY.

Critical Review of the Recent Battles that Grant Won a Victory-The Decisive Battle Yet to take place upon the North or South Anna Hiver-in what respect Lee's Strategy was at Fault-How the Rebels regard the James River.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.] BALTIMORE, May 10.

I send you herewith a preliminary account of from Southern sources.

THE BATTLES UPON THE RAPIDAN MERELY

I will send you is a day or two a full account of the recent military operations of the Confederates in Virginia, both on the Rapidan and elsewhere. At present the materials for such an where. At present the materials for such an for it was as much as saying that Grant had account have not yet reached here. The roar of blundered in his strategy, and had taken a false, the three days' battle has not yet died away. The smoke of the conflict still hangs heavily over the bloody field. All that I can send to you to day is a few detached facts, not without importance fully developed. It was the plan which Gen. in themselves, and not without their value in Lee hoped, but hardly dared to believe (so high aiding your readers to comprehend fully the ac- is his respect for General Grant,) that the latter tual situation. For you need not to be told that would adopt; and it relieved the former at once the Administration is endeavoring to suppress important facts in relation to events that have transpired. No more reliance can be placed now and all that General Lee need do on this day upon the assurance made by the Secretary of War to Gen. Dix, that "it is designed to with prevent them, for twenty-four hours more, from hold nothing from the public," than the assur- advancing any further southward. There was ance made by that official after Hooker was de feated at Chancellorville, "that the army had Union troops on the Rapidan and those south of suffered no disaster, and would speedily resume the James river.

the offensive." All that has yet taken place in Virginia, terri ble and sanguinary as the battles of the 5th and 6th of May were, is only the commencement of the easier task (easier compared with their efforts the great contest for the possession of Richmond. | of the day before) of simply repelling the attacks Fiercely contested as those battles were, they are | made upon their intrenched lines by the Union not the great battle that Gen. Lee will fight be- troops. The immense extent and great strength tween the Ripidan and the rebel capital. The of these intrenchments enabled them to do this battles of the 5th and 6th, desperate as they were, with comparatively little loss, while the Union are indecisive, and are but the preliminary skir- army again suffered severely. Here again, when mishes to that supreme conflict to which the the full accounts come in, the country will be rebel leaders have been looking forward for so appalled at the long lists of killed and wounded

GREAT ADVANTAGE OF THE NUMERICAL SUPERIOR ITY OF GEN. GRANT.

The key to all of Gen. Lee's movements in this campaign will be found in my letter of April 28. It is therein stated that"there will be a battle on the Rapidan, but it will not be the great battle." I am already in possession of facts enough to show that this is the case, which are has made Gen. Lee's task a much more difficult one than he expected, and has caused him to modify somewhat his original plans. This modification, however, does not involve any radical change in those plans, which, it is understood. will yet be carried out. The great disproportion in the size of the Union and rebel armies made it necessary for Gen. Lee so to maneuver his troops as to bring on the actions that have been fought in such positions, and under such conditions. that his advantage of position should counterbalance the disproportion of numbers, and that great loss should be inflicted on the Union troops. rebels claim have been accomplished. SIGEL'S MOVEMENT IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY

OF NO CONSEQUENCE TO GEN LEE. The presence of the troops under General Sigel, General Kelley, and General-in the Shenandoah valley, gave General Lee no un easiness whatever He ascertained the facts in regard to that movement by means of a reconnoissance along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which was made, as you will remember, about a week or ten days ago, by a squadron of Imboden's cavalry. He learned at that time it is said, that all the troops under the officers above named were to be be kept stationed below Winchester and Strasburg, in the Shenandoah Valley, in order to prevent him from turning Grant's right flank, and that the Bultimore and Ohio Railroad, if guarded at all, must be guarded by raw recruits. These facts gave him no uneasiness, because the time was not yet come for him to turn Grant's left flink; and because, when he was ready and determined to do so, these thirty thousand Union troops, (more or less) would not prevent his doing it.

ON THE PENINSULA.

powerful friends at Washington, that keeps But- finally, that he was a constitutional America the movement on the Peninsula, if it should be possessed in any remarkable degree by the pres made in sufficient force, might render it neces- to hear him say that he had never felt so hudegree, and this, too, although General Beau- intimated that the administration had soned correctly

WHY GENERAL LEE ATTACKED MEADE'S ARMY. purposes on the peninsula were entirely undereloped. A strong Union force had been landed at West Point, and another strong body of troops was at Yorktown, while still a third body was moving on Williamsburg. The whole, or a great part of the Union flotilla was collected in the York river. All these facts were known to General Lee, and seemed to indicate a purpose on the part of General Grant to use the York have seen this bloody fruit mature into the fear river as his line of approach to Richmond And ful conflicts of this seemed to General Lee the more probable, York Tribune. because there are many military reasons why capital Under these circumstances, it was vitally important that the advance of Meade's of this city, the Staats Anzeiger, has hoisted the army should be checked, and that army be de name of John C Premont as its candidate for feated, if possible, before the main body of the Presidency, and in doing so employs the fol-Butler's forces should reach the White House, on the Pamunkev; for if they should succeed in doing so, the probabilities were that Mesde's "Reviewing thus the history of left would be extended down the Mattapony nothing is left us but to cut loose dec monkey to Hanover, and thus a junction be test against his re election under all circum formed by the whole of Grant's forces. In this stances and at any price. No reason of expedi-

OUR DREADFUL LOSSES IN THIS BATTLE. I trust you will get the full details of this battle before this letter is in print. When you do get them, the country will be shocked at the ter-rible loss of life which our brave army sustained, and at the extent to which we were weakened.

own, though at a fearful sacrifice, without that corps. But the fact that Gen Grant had a corps from a Southern Standpoint-The from sharing the fate of Pope's and Hooker's,

Battimore Secessionists Denying and Burnside's. It was the presence of that corps alone which enabled Gen. Grant to assume the offensive on Friday. Having commenced the movement on Richmond, Gen Grant could not now draw back. But it was the presence of Burnside's corps alone that made him strong enough to make the attack which he did on the Movement on the South Side of the 6th. This fact, among oth is, will be concealed as long as possible, but it will come out at last. GENERAL LEE LEARNS WHAT GENERAL GRANT IN-

On the morning of the 6th, General Lee re I send you herewith a preliminary account of ceived definite intelligence of the movements on the recent military events in Virginia, derived the Peninsula. All the troops and Union vessels on the York river had been withdrawn down that stream, and had sailed up the James river, and on the afternoon of the 5th bad been landed,

LEE'S ARMY ON THE DEFENSIVE.

On the 6th, therefore, Gen Lee gave his men in truitless attempts to force the enemy from his position, for at night Gen. Lee held his position unshaken.

LEE'S STRATEGIC MOVEMENT. That night, however, his preparations having been all made beforehand, he moved with his whole army, in silence and in perfect order, to the North Anna river. There his army is at stated below. At the same time, the enormous have to advance to fight him. This, as you will present entrenched, and there Gen. Grant will see by my letter of April 28, is what Gen. Lee intended from the first. And here Gen Grant's troubles about his supplies will begin. He will be too far from Washington to receive them overland; and to make Aquia creek his base will be open to the same objection He will be forced to use the York river and one of its branches, and to do this with absolute security will require the presence of nearly all the gunboats now in the James river. GENERAL LEE'S ARMY WILL NOT RETREAT TO

RICHMOND Thus it is evident that so far from being near while the rebel troops suffered comparatively lit- its end, the campaign against Richmond has just tle. Another object that Gen. Lee had in view begun, and that all the advantages, thus far, re was to make the battles of the 5th and 6th (pre | mains with the rebels. Geu Lee has succeeded liminary and secondary in importance as they in his original design of drawing Gen. Grant's were) so fiercely contested as to draw out the main army far away from its base, where it must whole strength of the Union forces, including fight to a disadvantage; and of preventing its even our reserves. Both of these objects the junction with its important auxiliary column of

Gen. Butler. In conclusion I may add that in no event wil Gen. Lee's army retire within the defenses of Richmond. The defense of that city was, from the beginning of this campaign, entrusted to the troops under Gen. Beauregard. Gen Lee is believed to have in view a movement in an entirely different direction.

WENDELL PHILLIP'S NEW SENSATION .- Wendell Phillips made a very extraordinary speech on Tuesday, at the Church of the Puritans, be fore the Anti-Slavery Society If he continue: in the same strain through his future speeches he will speedily be denounced by the Adminis-

tration organs as a copperhead and traitor. He commenced by the remarkable admission that there were broader interests affecting the country than those which concern merely the abolition of slavery. He admitted that one great danger of the country was in the blunted vigi lance as to individual rights, and the sacredness of personal liberty, which resulted from the despotism of war. He as ested that there was no other such despotism this side of the wall of GENERAL LEE'S UNEASINESS ABOUT THE MOVEMENT China as that which Mr. Seward, in his famous dispatch to Lord Lyons, indicated was But what did cause him some uneasiness, was practiced by this Government. Vallandigham Jeneral Grant's movements by way of the could not have said more than that. Mr. Phil-Peninsula. If this movement had been really ligs then proceeded to argue from the Constitufirected by General Butler, it would have given | tion, the whilom "covenant with death" and Lee no concern at all. But the rebel General "league with hell," saying that he had a constiunderstands that Butler's connection with it is tutional right to criticise the Government, to exonly nominal, and that it is a political trick on press a preference every four years for a new adthe part of the President, insisted on by the ministration, to stand by the existing administra latter, so as not to offend Butler's radical and tion only as far as the Constitution allows; and ler nominally at the head of the movement. citizen, treading in the footsteps of the fathers General Lee is fully convinced that the whole and denying that Abraham Lincoln had a life movement on the Peninsula is a part of General long right to office. Mr Phillips went further Grant's grand plan of the campaign against and adopted the principal plank of the peace plat-Richmond, and that it is directed solely by him, form. As a white American citizen he dep and executed solely by General Smith. And recared the war, seeing in it the seeds that is why he was uneasy about it. Indeed, it of debt, military ambition, and despotism, and caused him a great deal more uneasiness than stated his belief that the settlement of the the overland movement of Meade's army. The question involved would not be by battles, but latter he knew he could foil and defeat. But by statesmanship, which he insinuated was not made on the left bank of the James river, and ent administration. It was somewhat surprising sary for him either to oppose it with his whole miliated in his life as when twenty millions of force, or at least would render it necessary for white people were obliged to get down on their him to detach such a portion of his army from knees, and ask the colored people to help them the line of the Rapidan as would greatly, per- fight their battles. His audience had suppose haps farally, weaken him there. If, on the other from his previous teachings that this had been hand, it should be made on the right bank of the most glorious act of the the Governthe James river, he knew that Gen. Beauregard ment and people since the commencement could hold it in check, and prevent it from en- of the war. He was very harsh against dangering the safety of Richmond in the slightest Mr Lincoln and his advisers. He first regard's forces were far inferior in number to head, and afterwards stated that it was those under Generals Smith, Gilmore, and But- blind on account of having no heart to give it a ler. I will merely add here that events have desire to see. Of Mr. Lincoln's speech on the shown that on this point the rebel General rea- Fort Pillow massacre, he said that it was the foulest insult to the black race ever uttered on this continent. Some of Mr. Phillin's most sen-General Meade's army crossed the Rapidan; sudience, and the great apostle of abolition, sible remarks became quite unpalatable to the near Germania, on the 4th. General Grant's speaking in Dr. Cheever's church, on the anniversary of the Anti Slavery Society, was actually hissed on one or two occasion during

But why did not this wretched fanatic think of all these things before urging on this fratricida conflict? If he and such as he had not planted North and the South, the country would never ful conflicts of the last three years .- [ New

TREASON IN SPRINGFIELD .- The German paper

lowing highly treasonable language: "Reviewing thus the history of past years river, and Butler's right be moved up the Pa- forever from Lincoln and his policy, and to pro case nothing but defeat could await General ency can influence us to ever accept Lincoln as Lee. To prevent this, therefore, it was that our President again If a portion of the so General Lee assumed the offensive on the 5th, called Republican party is, nevertheless, blind hurling his solid columns against our lines, and enough to cling to Lincoln, we shall not be in endeavoring, with all his power, to get between duced to do so by their cry, that we break up the Meade's army and the Rapidan. it up. They must bear the responsibility, if a Democratic candidate is elected." To Fort Lafayette or "beyond the lines" with that fellow, quick!-[Register.

The City of Philadelphia is in a state of And then, too, will be seen the shameful duplicity of the promise made by the Secretary of War. So fearful were our losses—so impetuous and at times so resistless were the charges made by the rebels, that Gen. Grant was obliged to send for liuruside's corps—for the reserve corps—before the close of the day. We had, indeed, held our placards, &c., during the next twelve months.

Revelry in East India. The following remarkable poem appeared originally, it is believed, in the St. Helena Mag- The Sixth and most Desperate Battle azine, and was afterwards copied into the London Spectator and other journals. It will be new to most readers. It relates to the early service of English officers in India, when the army was mowed down by pestilence. When Mr. Macaulay's account of the effects of smallpox in England is remembered, as it describes the separation of brothers, sisters and lovers, it will be seen that this poem gives with wonderful effect what is far nobler, however painful—the very poetry of military despair, but still the dying together of brothers in arms:

We meet 'neath the sounding rafter, And the walls around us are bare, as they shout to our peals of laughter It seems that the dead are there. But stand to your glasses steady,
We drink to our comrades' eyes;
Quaff a cup to the dead already,
And hurrahl for the next that dies.

Not here are the goliets glowing;
Not here is the vintage sweet;
'Tis cold, as our hearts are growing,
And dark as the doom we meet.
But stand to your glasses, steady!
And soon shall our pulses rise—
A cup to the d. ad already;
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

Not a sigh for the lot that darkles! Not a tear for the friends that sink; We'll fall 'midst the wine cup's sparkles, As mute as the wine we drink. So stand to your glasses, steady!
This this that the respite buys;
One cup to the dead already,
Rurrah! for the uext that dies.

Time was when we frowned at others; We thought we were wiser then; Ha, hal let them think of their mothers Who hope to see them again. No, stand to your glasses, steady,
The thoughtless are here the wise;
A cup to the dead already;
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

There's many a hand that's shaking; There's many a cheek that's sunk; But soon, though our hearts are breaking, They'll burn with the wine we've drunk. So stand to your glasses, steady! Ti- here the revival lies; A cup to the dead already; Hurrah! for the next that dies.

There's a mist on the glass congealing,
'Tis the hurricane's fiery breath;
And thus does the warmth of feeling Turn ice in the grasp of death! Hol stand to your glasses, steady! For a moment the vapor flies; A cup to the dead already;

rrah! for the next that dies, Who dreads to the dust returning? Who shrinks from the sable shore? Where the bign and baughty yearning Of the soul shall sting no more, No! stand to your glasses, steady The world is a world of lies;

A cup to the cead already; Hurrab! for the next that dies. Cut off from the land that bore us. Betray'd by the land we find, Where the brightest have gone before us, And the dullest remain behind.

Stand stand to your glasses steady! A cup to the dead alread, And burrah! for the next that dies.

The Theatre of Operations. Spottsylvania C. H. is a small town of about one hundred inhabitants, the capital of Spottsyl- attacked by a heavy body of the enemy in flank, vania county. It is situated on the Po river, a and forced to swing round. A second charge of branch of the Mattapony. It is from 12 to 15 the rebels in overwhelming force drove the miles southwest from Fredericksburg, and the right of the division still further around, its rear same distance southeast of Germania Ford-the in line with the river. Holding its own for a three places forming points of an equilateral tri- time, it finally withdrew across the bridge, still

Orange C. H. is 25 miles directly west and Guiney's Station 11 miles out from Fredericks. | the occurrence into a position very dangerous to burg, on the railroad to Richmond, is 12 miles army headquarters, tents, &c , which were sud-

east of Spottsylvania. The railroad running north from Fredericks | quick. burg to the mouth of Aquia creek on the Potomae, by which communication is now had with Washington, is 11 miles long. From the mouth of Aquia creek to Washington by the Potomac tiring across the river, kept on fighting until

The stations and distances on the railroad from Richmond to Fredericksburg are: Richmond ..... 0 Hungary ..... 8 Chesterville..... 25 Gens Grant and Meade, with their staffs, took a The stations and distances on the railroad from | gan with vindictive vigor. A portion of General Richmond to Orange C. H are: Richmond..... Attee's ..... 9 Fifteenth Maine, Ninety Sixth and One Hun-

expected to make a stand if forced back to it. the breastworks, which they scaled with their tuns parallel with and partly of the railroad. hands and knees, driving the enemy out and cap runs parallel with, and north of the railroad from Orange C. H to Richmond. Les would strike it about 15 miles beyond Spottsylvania There are two raitroads running out of Rich

necting with the seaboard roads in the south via Dinville with Greensboro, N. C., via Lynchburg with Weldon, N. C. It is against the latter road that Butler is ope

mond from the south side of James river, con-

rating from his position on the bank of the James river. Butler is 33 miles from Richmond by the Our men were nearly exhausted, and fell back. course of the river, but perhaps less than 20 in a The stations and distances from Richmond to

Petersburg are: Temple's ..... 2 Rice's Turn.

Halfway Station.

11 ous night. Our right wing, at least, had been forced from its position; the enemy still hold

of Petersburg. The Corruption at Washington. The Springfield Republican sums up in a few to maintain. I believe we shall get Richmond trenchant sentences, the late expose of affairs in time. Not even General Grant can quite

It is a sad, a shocking picture of life in Wash ington which our correspondents are giving us.

A bureau of the treasury department made a long of saduration and musketry do tremendous execution. sities of poor and pretty women made the means of their gebauchery by high government officials. Members of Congress putting their mistresses Rapidan he has shown the possession of a most nto clerkships in the departs cuts. An honorable Senator knocked down in the street by a ter crossing the river, he was most scientificall

contracts and openly robbed by its employes.

Writes our most careful correspondent—long a resident of the capital:

"Washington was never so villianously corrupt as at the present time. In the palmy days of southern trade, of slavery, there was not half the corruption there is now."

he ought at once to have done as Hooker did at the same place and under almost preci-ely similar circumstances; that is, have recrossed the river and laid the blame of his defeat upon some misbehaving corps or disobedient subordinate. With both flanks turned and his communications cut off at Germania Ford, he was, according to all precedent, defeated, and according to all rule, he corruption there is now." should at once have attended to his line of retreat. We do not doubt this is true, and we repeat, it

s a sad, shocking picture. -REAL STREET - The editor of the Terre Haute Express thus expresses his lofty admiration of the military genius of the commanders of the Army of the Potomac:

Hancock has equalled, if not surpassed the courage and genius of Marshal Ney; Burnside is greater than was McDonald or Mortier; Warren challenges the lofty courage, splended genius and indomitable heroism of Dessaix; while Grant, in persistent courage, unfinching purpose, daring valor, comprehensive strategy, directness of purpose, and splendid combinations, must stand out on the pages of history as the only successful rival of the first Napoleon.

contempt for usages that he cut loose from his base, let his communications be closed in after him, and, with ten days' provisions in the knap sacks of his men, started on his long and peril-ous march for Jackson, in the rear of Vicksburg. Its audacity proved its success; the enemy never supposed that a sane man would make any such movement, and therefore they never guarded against it.

At Chattanooga, he displayed the same audacity and the same tenacity. His men were on

THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY.

of the Gampaigu-Graphic Account of the Conflict by Eye-witnessesour men Scale the Enemy's Breastworks with their hands-Nine Hundred Prisoners Captured.

[Special dispatch to the New York World.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC) BATTLE-FIELD NEAR SPOTTSTLVANIA, May 11-8 A. M

The battles of the Wilderness were continued yesterday in the most sanguinary of the bloody engagements which have distinguished this camengagements which have distinguished this campaign. The army was disposed at early morning as follows, slightly in advance of the position occupied the previous day. The 2d corps on the right, west of the river Po, and nearly in a line with the road running from Shady Grove Church to Spottsylvania Court House; the 5th corps in the center, east of the river and facing south westward of Spottsylvania, and the 6th corps o the left, facing toward Spottsylvania. Batteries were posted in the rear at all available points-Burns', Arnold's, Sleeper's, Rodgers' and Ayell's batteries supporting the right and protecting the bridge across the Po river, formed of three pon-

Meade's and Stewart's batteries were disposed toward the left of the 5th corps, in front of a wood. The country is quite as wretched and barbarous for fighting purposes as that beyond the old Wilderness Tavern, on the Germania

plank road. There are a few scattered openings across which our lines of battle could be seen at intervals, but the main position of our own army and that of the enemy was concealed as heretofore by the dense forest which made the battle almost a mystery. Desultory fighting began early in the day. Our artillery at from eight o'clock A. M. until after dark, was never silent. From every position wherever the enemy's lines were at all exposed the guns belched forth upon them a tempest of shricking shot and shell.

Mink's battery, attached to the 5th corps, and posted on the edge of the forest mentioned, evidently did terrible execution; and about eleven o'clock in the day a charge of the enemy, in tended to effect its capture, was repulsed. Musketry firing by sharpshooters and fierce skirmishes continued at different points during the fore-

The enemy had evidently massed the greater portion of his troops on his left and left center. It having been determined to assault his center, the divisions of Gibbons and Birney, belonging to the 2d corps, were withdrawn across the Po river to assist in the attack. The 1st brigade. Robinson's, and the 2d brigade of Cutter's divi sion, 5th corps, General Rice, commenced the fighting. Griffin's division and the main portion, of the 5th corps, and Gibbon's division of the 2d then advanced, driving the enemy into their rifle pits after several hours of battle, during which the roar of musketry was louder and more con tinuous than at Getty sburg. The works were not

Gen. Rice was killed early in the fight, while getting his column into position. Meanwhile, Barlow's division of the second corps, left across the Po river, and facing in a line nearly perpendicular to our general line, was

fighting. Officers returning from the right exaggerated denly struck, and the force evacuated at double

The loss in all this fighting was very severe both in men and officers. General Barlow, being still pressed after re-

Meanwhile the dispositions for a general assault by our whole line, which had been made in the afternoon to take place at 5 o'clock, were postponed until nearly dark. At six o'clock a withering fire upon the enemy's lines was opened 

At 616 o'lock, precisely, the engagement be-

Upton's brigade, of the Sixth corps consisting of the One Hundred and Twenty First New York. Melton's...... A por-Gordonsville...... tion of the route was across an open space, where Madison ...... 80 the lines were subjected to a deadly fire of grape The North Anna river, behind which Lee is however, without firing a shot until they reached turing nine hundred prisoners. The assault was at the same time made by the Fifth and a portion of the Second corps to the right and center in the following order: Ward's brigade, of Birney's divirion, in rear on the right: Crawford's division, Pennsylvania Reserves, in two lines in front of the right; Gibson's division next on the left: the Pifth corps troops in the center; Griffin's division on the left. The assault was undertaken with varying enthusiasm, but failed We did not take any position of the enemy. General Upton, whose achievements on the

left are described, finding himself so far in advance of the main army, hard pressed and unsupported, retired from his position. I cannot perceive that the day's fighting has brought us any substantial advantage. We had not ad Stony Creek, where Butler says Gen. Kau'z loss which to estimate is now quite impossible. cut the railroad and divided General Beaure. It is noteworthy that in vesterday's engagement, gard's forces, is a station on the railroad from in which we suffered so severely, the enemy did Petersburg to Weldon, N. C., 22 miles south not employ much artillery. We had the advantage of position for artillery, from the fire of which the foe must have greatly suffered, but in positions for troops they held that dreaded advantage which the formation of the country enables them Washington, which we have heretofore refrained overcome the difficulties of this route. The from alluding to, and affords us the following enemy retiring before our troops, select their own fighting ground, are covered by the woods and picture of the degraded condition of society at the protected by abattis and entrenchments, while

During Grant's late movements south of th woman whom he had outraged Whisky drink-ing ad libititum. The government chested in

> left of his army. his communications with Washington, and—advanced. It was in precisely the same spirit of contempt for usages that he cut loose from his

and endeavored to secure the safety of what was

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quarter rations, and his animals nearly all dead rem starvation, but still he would not retreat, When all was ready, his audacity again came into play, for instead of attempting a flank movement, as the rebels had every reason to expect, he marched his army straight up the mountain sides, and struck the rebels at a position they supposed nature had rendered impreg-

It is the same in Virginia. His tenacity induces him to refuse to retreat when defeated, and his audacity leads him to advance when everything indicates that he should fall back. Struggling with the most enormous difficulties, he does not become dispirited, but says: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes

When we say that he has a contempt for strategy, we do not mean that he is one of the "Let the boys go" commanders. He is inventive; he ignores the strategy of the past when it interferes with his plans, and creates new when necessary to carry out his designs. He plays in modern warfare the same rule that Napoleon did in the useless and lumbering systems taught by his cotemporaries.—[Chicago Times.

#### STATE ITEMS,

-WARRICK COUNTY .- The Democracy of Warrick county will meet in Mass Convention at Boonville, on Saturday, June the 11th, 1864, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State and District Conventions, and for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative, Sheriff, Surveyor, County Commissioners, and Cor-oner, and to transact any business that may come before the Convention. It is suggested that the different townships hold their township conventions on Saturday, June 4, 1864, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend said Convention. -[Enquirer.

-Two barges were at the wharf yesterday, containing from 1,500 to 2,000 bales of bay. Since hay has advanced to such high prices our farmers have turned their attention to raising larger quantities of it. It requires less labor than any other crop, does not wear out the ground as fast, and at present prices is one of the most profitable crops a farmer can raise. We have plenty of land that will produce three tons of good timothy hay to the acre, and at \$30 per ton, the price it is now selling at, a farmer could pay all expenses and realize a clear profit on every acre of from \$60 to \$70 .- [Evansville

- THE DUNKERS .- At an early hour this morning our streets were crowded with the members of this long-bearded, broad-brimmed sect, who were waiting to take the cars for Richmond, in this State, where they are to bold some sort of

The Dunkers are a peculiar people, cousinsgerman to the Quakers, whom they resemble in many particulars. They are generally considered an honest and inoffensive people. They are very strict in their morals, baptise each other by immersion, wash one another's feet, according to the Divine command, and sing sacred songs in the German language; but they cannot be numbered among the societies called Christian, because of an uncivilized notion they have that it is sinful to kill and be killed in war or to vote

and be voted for at home. P. S.-Since writing the above, a friend who is better informed upon the subject than we are assures us that the Dunkers vote the Republican ticket, to a man, and go in for, if not into, the war like other Christians. We retract what we have said above about their heterodoxy. They are the friends of Abraham in this world, and they will go to his affectionate old bosom in the next .- [Lafayette Argus, 14th.

-DISHONORBLY DISCHARGED .- The following is from an officer in the 3d Indiana Cavalry, who vouches for the statements, and desires their

publication: CAMP THIRD INDIANA CAVALRY. Georgia, May 10, 1864.

Mr. Editor . Those who are familiar with the history and conduct of one Capt. Will C. Moreau, of Co. I, 3d Indiana Cavalry, since the beginning of the war, will, if good men, be more than rejoiced to learn that he has been dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, to date Jan. 1st, 1864 The charges against the French gentleman are of the most disgraceful character. Among them are the following, viz: Representing himself as an agent of the Government to collect taxes, and to burn property in case of non-payment-and he actually collected \$40 in gold from an old preacher's wife, a good Union ludy; pressing horses from one party and selling to another; stealing jewelry; and other

charges too numerous to mention. Mr. Editor, I write you this for publication, in order that he may get his just deserts-otherwise

Will C. Moreau has held a commission as Captain of Company I for nearly one year, and in that time he has not done more than two weeks' duty-remaining long enough to destroy the discipline of the company. It is needless to say that all the charges would have been proven had he not kept skulking away and feigning sickness to avoid a trial.

SOLDIER 3D CAVALEY. -MONROE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVEN-TION -Pursuant to a call by the Democratic Central Committee of Monroe county, the Democracy of said county met in mass convention at the Court House in the town of Bloomington, on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1864.

few appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to the Democratic Convention for the Third Congressional District. On motion, Eli K. Millen and Jacob S. Broudnell were appointed Secretaries. A committee of five wes then appointed to select delegates, which committee reported a list of

delegates from each township in the county,

A permanent organization was effected by call-

ing Hugh Marlin, Esq., to the chair, who, in a

which report was adopted and confirmed by the The following resolution was then introduced and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Democracy of Monroe county, having full confidence in the patriotism, ability and unwavering Democracy of our fellow citizen, David Sheeks, Esq., do confidently present him to said convention as our choice fo Reoresentative from the Third Congressional District, and that our delegates be and are hereby

instructed to cast the vote of this county accordingly. After some appropriate remarks by P. L. D. Mitchell and Alexander McClellan the convention

adjourned sine die. HUGH MARLIN, Pres. ELI K. MILLEN, JACOB S. BROUDNALL, Secy's. How PREPARED COPPERS ARE MADE - The Baltimore American, which admits itself to be a great lover of coffee, says it has recently received

two serious checks to this enthusiasm One was

the assurace of an old traveler from the East that his Mocha was not Mocha, and the other is related below: Visiting recently the Commissary Department of one of our large military hospitals, we noticed several barrels of dried coffee grounds, the purpose whereof excited our enriosity. The polite commissary informed us that they received twelve dollars a barrel for the grounds, and thus added materially to the "Slu-h Fund." "But what is it purchased for ?" we persisted. "Well." said he, hesitatingly, "it is rearomatized by the transforming hand of modern chemistry, and put up in pound papers, which are decorated with at-

margin left for profits." -A Washington correspondent insinuates that some of the prime movers of the late Ladies' National Dress Reform still go through the streets decked with beautiful French bonnets, and trailing along the pavement yards of costly

at prices which create astonishment at the small

-Milwaukee, it is said, manufactures more leather than any city is the West. The Wiscon sin Leather Company alone, last year, produced more than half a million dollars worth of leather Two additional large tanneries are now in process of building.

- Said one to Mrs. Wesley, "How can you have the patience to teach the same thing twenty times over to your child?" "Why," said she, "if I had said it only nineteen times and given over. I should have lost all my labor. It was the twentieth time that fixed it."